

# Herald Tribune

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1976

Established 1887

WEATHER—PARIS: Wednesday, 20° to 24°; Thursday, 18° to 22°; Friday, 16° to 20°; Saturday, 14° to 18°; Sunday, 12° to 16°; Monday, 10° to 14°; Tuesday, 8° to 12°; Wednesday, 6° to 10°; Thursday, 4° to 8°; Friday, 2° to 6°; Saturday, 0° to 4°; Sunday, -2° to 2°; Monday, -4° to 0°; Tuesday, -6° to -2°; Wednesday, -8° to -4°; Thursday, -10° to -6°; Friday, -12° to -8°; Saturday, -14° to -10°; Sunday, -16° to -12°; Monday, -18° to -14°; Tuesday, -20° to -16°; Wednesday, -22° to -18°; Thursday, -24° to -20°; Friday, -26° to -22°; Saturday, -28° to -24°; Sunday, -30° to -26°; Monday, -32° to -28°; Tuesday, -34° to -30°; Wednesday, -36° to -32°; Thursday, -38° to -34°; Friday, -40° to -36°; Saturday, -42° to -38°; Sunday, -44° to -40°; Monday, -46° to -42°; Tuesday, -48° to -44°; Wednesday, -50° to -46°; Thursday, -52° to -48°; Friday, -54° to -50°; Saturday, -56° to -52°; Sunday, -58° to -54°; Monday, -60° to -56°; Tuesday, -62° to -58°; Wednesday, -64° to -60°; Thursday, -66° to -62°; Friday, -68° to -64°; Saturday, -70° to -66°; Sunday, -72° to -68°; Monday, -74° to -70°; Tuesday, -76° to -72°; Wednesday, -78° to -74°; Thursday, -80° to -76°; Friday, -82° to -78°; Saturday, -84° to -80°; Sunday, -86° to -82°; Monday, -88° to -84°; Tuesday, -90° to -86°; Wednesday, -92° to -88°; Thursday, -94° to -90°; Friday, -96° to -92°; Saturday, -98° to -94°; Sunday, -100° to -96°; Monday, -102° to -98°; Tuesday, -104° to -100°; Wednesday, -106° to -102°; Thursday, -108° to -104°; Friday, -110° to -106°; Saturday, -112° to -108°; Sunday, -114° to -110°; Monday, -116° to -112°; Tuesday, -118° to -114°; Wednesday, -120° to -116°; Thursday, -122° to -118°; Friday, -124° to -120°; Saturday, -126° to -122°; Sunday, -128° to -124°; Monday, -130° to -126°; Tuesday, -132° to -128°; Wednesday, -134° to -130°; Thursday, -136° to -132°; Friday, -138° to -134°; Saturday, -140° to -136°; Sunday, -142° to -138°; Monday, -144° to -140°; Tuesday, -146° to -142°; Wednesday, -148° to -144°; Thursday, -150° to -146°; 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# Danzig Gold Transfer to Poland Closes Chapter of World War II

By Murray Seeger

WARSAW, Aug. 24.—In the last few weeks, two tons of fine monetary gold has been quietly shipped into Poland to close one of World War II's oldest chapters.

The gold, worth perhaps \$10 million, had been held since the end of the war in the vaults of the Bank of England and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. It had belonged to the Free City of Danzig, a political entity which existed between the two world wars, until it was seized by Germany in 1939.

For the Communist government of Poland, the receipt of the "Danzig gold" is a major gesture

of recognition of legitimacy by the Western powers, and confirmation that Poland's postwar western border along the Oder River is permanent. The old port of Danzig is now the Polish city of Gdansk.

The Poles consider that the decision made by the Tripartite Commission in Brussels is a major success for their policy of trying to expand and improve political and economic ties with the West.

Poland claimed the gold soon after the war ended. The Allied powers organized the commission to administer seized property re-captured from Germany.

"This action was very significant in our view," said a Polish official, who revealed the transfer of the gold had already taken place.

To the wartime Allies, the United States, Britain and France, who have had control of the gold, the transfer is "one more step in the process of normalizing relations with Poland," according to a Western diplomatic source.

"U.S.-Polish relations are excellent," a ranking U.S. diplomat commented. "Things just keep getting better. We keep looking for the limits but we haven't hit them yet."

A Polish official said the current good relationship between

Warsaw and Washington is a goal which the Poles are pursuing. He pointed out that Ambassador Richard Davies was permitted to address the Polish people during prime-time TV July 4 to mark the American Bicentennial.

On the same day, the Communist party leader, Edward Gierk, presided at a ceremony donating to the United States statues of the Polish-American heroes, Thaddeus Kosciuszko and Casimir Pulaski.

"Today is a good occasion to emphasize that relations between the Polish People's Republic and the U.S. are broader and richer and also more friendly than ever in the past," Mr. Gierk said.

"The Polish People's Republic wants to continue developing those relations."

Diplomatic sources said that the decision to return the Danzig gold was also made in July and followed the steady pattern of improved relations between the two countries.

One of the major factors in the improved relationship is the presence in the United States of about 6 million Americans of Polish background.

This large, politically active constituency has responded favorably to Mr. Gierk's efforts to relax internal police controls in Poland while opening political and trade connections to the West.

Trade between the United States and Poland is expected to exceed \$1 billion this year and to double by 1980. Cultural exchanges between the countries have expanded steadily.

## Credit Standing

The transfer of the gold also will be a modest contribution toward improving Poland's credit standing, which is suffering because of the rapid rise in debts owed to the West due to heavy purchases of machinery and grain.

The Brussels commission would not directly confirm or deny that the Danzig gold question had been resolved but other diplo-

matic sources acknowledged that the transfer had taken place.

In addition to the Danzig gold, the commission held monetary gold stolen from Czechoslovakia and Albania and a national treasure from Hungary, the crown of St. Stephen, the country's patron saint.

The commission examined all the legal complications to determine the rightful owners for the property. But, in addition, the Allied governments have used the half of the property in negotiate outstanding claims against Communist governments which have refused to pay obligations made by previous regimes.

This, 20 tons of Czechoslovak gold is still held by the commission because the United States has not yet been able to negotiate a settlement of property claims against Prague by U.S. citizens. In the case of Poland, Western diplomats said that the regime will still take the necessary political positions loyal to the Soviet Union and the Eastern European bloc, Comecon.

But one said that the Soviet ready have no choice but to let Gierk do what he is doing. Moscow knows that the Poles are different than other Eastern Europeans—they would fight the Soviets, tried to prevent the government, but they did not. Prague in 1968."

© Los Angeles Times

## Ethiopians Indifferent to Late Emperor

### Haile Selassie Fades Quietly Into Oblivion

ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—His bearded face still appears on Ethiopia's currency and on some postage stamps, but in other respects former Emperor Haile Selassie, who died a year ago this week, is a forgotten man.

The 83-year-old deposed monarch died on Aug. 20, 1975, almost a year after the empire he had ruled for 44 years was

demolished by the military, which is still in power.

His body lies in some unmarked grave, and his memory has not so much been erased as simply been allowed to fade into Ethiopia's 2,000-year history.

The socialist revolution led by the armed forces has crumpled the past two years with so many changes and so much uncertainty that Haile Selassie seems to have

been crowded out of the public mind.

When the last statue of him was hauled in chains from its plinth on Addis Ababa's main street only two months ago, few people paid any attention. Nor have many noticed that the street itself, once known as Haile Selassie I Avenue, has been renamed Adowa Avenue.

Other statues of the diminutive "Lion of Judah" have been removed from sites around the country, and the only reports of any reaction have been occasional displays of support for his removal from power.

The dozens of institutions which bore his name have been given new titles, normally associated with their function or geographic position, and never with the name of the new rulers.

## Using Up Old Stocks

But a rusting sign still points to "H.S.I. University"—now called Addis Ababa University and still not fully operative 2 1/2 years after its effective closure at the start of the move against the emperor.

Civil servants use forms headed "Imperial Government of Ethiopia," until stocks run out and are replaced with others proclaiming the "Provisional Military Government of Socialist Ethiopia."

Visitors are often surprised that stamps and banknotes still show the emperor's face, but most residents accept that it would have been a waste of resources to print new ones.

The style of the provisional administration, in complete contrast to the intensely egocentric bent of the former ruler, has been impersonal, almost anonymous.

Recent reports abroad that the emperor was smothered to death aroused little interest. There is a general feeling among people critical of the military that the aged emperor, who had had an operation for a prostate gland, was allowed to die, rather than killed.

His name is hardly ever mentioned in conversation with Ethiopians, and though to express support for him would be unwise in the present political climate, there is no great feeling against him.

## Rightists' Leader Says That Spain Needs No Reform

MADRID, Aug. 24 (UPI).—A leader of pro-Franco conservatives demanded today that the government drop its plans for political reform and concentrate on ending the economic recession instead.

Gonzalo Fernandez de la Mora, a former public works minister now president of the powerful Spanish National Union party, said that an upsurge of "subversion" and the government's alleged failure to uphold the law was scaring away investors. He said, he said the basic cause of Spain's serious economic problems.

He said the regime created by the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco did not need any reforms, since Spain had achieved unprecedented peace and prosperity under it.

Mr. Fernandez de la Mora's statements—in an interview with the newspaper Noticias Universales—were published as the Madrid Stock Exchange hit a new low for the year. It eased 50 points, to 83.28, only a week after the government had out the capital-gains tax and announced other measures to stimulate the stock market.

The Cabinet of Premier Adolfo Suarez met today to discuss measures aimed at reducing an inflation rate of better than 20 per cent, unemployment approaching a million and an increasing trade deficit.

## Starfighter Crash

BONN, Aug. 24 (AP).—Another West German F-104G Starfighter crashed today, a spokesman for the Defense Ministry said. The pilot was unhurt. According to unofficial statistics, 167 of the West German planes have crashed since 1961.



## MIXED EMOTIONS

Three passengers (above) of hijacked Egyptian airliner displayed a grin, a smile and tears after their rescue by special troops. At right, one of the hijackers being led away by "mechanic-commando" and a soldier.

Associated Press.



## Britain Names Aide to Head Program to Conserve Water

(Continued from Page 1)

culture used more than one-third of the country's total water resources, the minister said he would like all firms to appoint a senior staff member "to take an immediate interest in the uses of water on their premises."

He said the authorities were considering moving water by tanker from Scotland, where reservoirs are well filled, to England, and from better-off north Wales to parched south Wales. But he noted that transporting of water by tanker or pipeline was very costly.

Mr. Howell said that even if Britain had its average winter rainfall, parts of the country would still be in trouble next summer. At least six inches of rain is needed to saturate the ground before there can be any build-up in reservoirs, he said.

Meanwhile, the monthly unemployment figures issued today showed that the number of jobs is now 1,501,976, an increase of 38,520 since last month.

But an Employment Department spokesman said: "We think we are very near the unemployment peak, if not at it."

Although the number of school leavers joining the jobless fell by 4,977, there were still 203,477 on the register, out of 550,000 young people who left school this year. The figures will mean rough going for the government at the

## 1,000 Acres Burn In Norse Forests

OSLO, Aug. 24 (UPI).—Troops and firemen today fought four major forest fires in various parts of southern Norway, where there has not been rain for a month.

More than 1,000 acres have been destroyed in less than 48 hours, officials said. In an area 80 miles northeast of Kristiansand, more than 500 acres were destroyed by fires last night. In the Oslo area, several smaller fires were being fought today, and Swedish firemen fought a major forest fire near the Norwegian border.

## Indonesia Flu Kills 55

JAKARTA, Aug. 24 (UPI).—Fifty-five persons have died of influenza in West New Guinea in the aftermath of an earthquake which hit the area two months ago, a newspaper reported.

## Blacks Clash In Soweto

(Continued from Page 1)

der which laborers who did not come to work would not be paid.

There was no official estimate of how many blacks were taking part in the boycott, although some industries reported absenteeism as high as 80 per cent yesterday.

Tens of thousands of blacks appeared to be involved. But based on the number of commuter trains canceled and informal polls of employers, it was doubtful more than 150,000 of the 250,000 daily black commuters from Soweto to Johannesburg had taken part so far.

It was not clear how many workers joined the boycott voluntarily and how many were bowing to pressure and threats from militants, who called for the strike to protest the racial laws of South Africa's white minority government.

The boycott began yesterday after a weekend campaign with pamphlets that said blacks going to work would have their homes burned down. There has been no evidence of the threat being carried out.

A total and sustained black boycott would cripple factories and other businesses in Johannesburg. Blacks make up about 71 per cent of the South African labor force.

## Rhodesia Bids UN Investigate Raid

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—Rhodesia today invited the United Nations to set up a commission of inquiry into a Rhodesian military raid into Mozambique following allegations that women and children were among those killed.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Defense P.K. van der Byl strongly denied the allegations in Parliament and invited the UN to appoint a commission of inquiry, on which Rhodesia, he said, should be represented.

After the raid, on Aug. 8, Rhodesia said that about 300 nationalist guerrillas and 30 Mozambique soldiers had been killed. Mozambique radio said later that over 600 had died, including many women and children.

## India Bus Toll Up to 97

NEW DELHI, Aug. 24 (UPI).—Authorities recovered 13 more bodies today, raising the death toll to 97 in a bus accident near Rewa, 300 miles southeast of New Delhi, the Samachar news agency reported.

## Fighting Said to Continue

### Kaunda Urges Angola's Neto To Unite With Defeated Rivals

By David B. Ottaway

LUSAKA, Zambia, Aug. 24 (UPI).—Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda has reportedly told Angolan leader Agostinho Neto that he continues to believe a government of national unity is the best solution to that country's continuing military difficulties in the south and north, where guerrilla groups of the two factions defeated in the recent civil war are still operating.

Mr. Kaunda has met twice with Mr. Neto in the last week, first during the nonaligned conference in Sri Lanka and again Saturday in Lusaka while the Angolan President was making a brief stopover on his way home from Colombo.

Their meeting in Sri Lanka was the first since the Angolan civil war came to an end in February, after Cuban troops and soldiers of the Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) gained control of most of the country.

Zambia supported the defeated Western-oriented National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), led by Jonas Savimbi, to the bitter end and wanted to see a coalition government of the three warring Angolan nationalist factions.

According to the reports of Zambian journalists who were briefed on the Kaunda-Neto meeting in Colombo by Zambian Foreign Minister Strike Mwale, Mr. Kaunda urged the Angolan leader to come to an accommodation with the two defeated nationalist factions.

Dr. Mwale said Zambia advised Angola that it was important for the MPLA to unite with the FNLA (National Front for the Liberation of Angola) and UNITA in the reconstruction of their country," said the Times of Zambia last Friday.

This version of the Kaunda-Neto meeting was later confirmed by other Zambian authorities who were questioned by foreign journalists resident here.

That Mr. Kaunda should still be advocating a policy of national reconciliation among the three Angolan factions at this late date came as a major surprise to foreign political observers here.

While Mr. Kaunda supported UNITA during the yearlong civil war, he has since made several conciliatory gestures toward the FNLA government and even extended the country's domestic recognition to it. The indications previously were that he was seeking to make peace with his Soviet and Cuban-backed neighbor for good economic and diplomatic reasons.

The military situation There have been no recent reports on the military situation in southern Angola, but sources here close to UNITA say Mr. Savimbi is still leading the struggle there with sufficient military supplies to last a year and with at least several thousand guerrillas under his command.

These sources said UNITA's current military strategy was aimed at seeking out and killing or capturing Cubans and at disrupting the country's economy throughout southern Angola. It has reportedly captured more than 40 Cubans in the last few months.

In this manner, Mr. Savimbi apparently still hopes to force Mr. Neto into negotiations for a coalition government with UNITA and to induce the Cubans to apply pressure on the MPLA to end the fighting before it becomes a major military burden on Havana and Moscow.

Just how effective UNITA continues to be remains unclear, although MPLA officials have publicly conceded that fighting continues in parts of southern Angola as well as in the enclave of Cabinda, in the far north, where a secessionist movement is still active.

However, the FNLA, led by

Holden Roberto and once in control of the two northern districts of Angola, has more or less totally collapsed, and its leader is said to be seriously depressed and living in quiet retirement in the Zairian capital of Kinshasa.

## Conference On Sea Law Deadlocked

By Paul Hoffman

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 24 (NYT).—The slow-motion Law of the Sea Conference threatening to founder over a

Developing countries, gaining control of the proposed deep-sea mining ventures of U.S. and other industrial nations, causing what Western negotiators term a grave in peace.

"We are in deep trouble," leading U.S. negotiator said. "We must ask if there is any point negotiating at this time."

U.S. officials had expressed hopes that enough progress could be achieved this summer to make it possible to complete a comprehensive law of the sea treaty during a session to be held in the first half of next year. Few negotiators now believe this possible.

On one bargaining front, however, there has been slight progress. Landlocked countries, those with little access to the sea, have at last started formal talks with coastal nations on the conflicting claims to offshore waters.

But in an overall assessment, the maritime conference, which started in 1973, and is now in its fifth session here at the University of Toronto, is going more slowly than one might reasonably expect.

Time is running out because the present session, which starts on Aug. 2, is scheduled to end on Sept. 17, four days before the 31st UN General Assembly is to open.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger warned earlier this month that if no agreement is achieved soon, the United States would go ahead with such unilateral ventures on its own. Legal scholars that would authorize U.S. corporations to start ocean mining is already before Congress.

The United States has accepted the Third-World thesis that the ocean floor is "the common heritage of mankind," and is willing to negotiate an international arrangement where private U.S. companies would start deep-sea ventures under supervision of a proposed international agency. Revenues would be shared in a way to benefit developing countries.

Third-World countries, and some wavering, now insist on strict control of any new—that is, Western and Japanese—ocean-floor operations. They want a substantial part of deep-sea mining, done by an international "enterprise."

## Israel, Syria Set Border Reunions

JERUSALEM, Aug. 24 (UPI).—Syria has agreed to a Israeli proposal to allow Israeli families in both countries to live on the Golan Heights, Defense Minister Shimon Peres said in the Cabinet today.

The Druse, who make up 10 per cent of the 110,000 Syrians in the Golan Heights, captured by Israel from Syria in 1967, are about 38,000 live in Israel, and about 10,000 in the occupied territory.

A Cabinet communiqué said the meeting said that Israel frequently suggested through U.N. channels that Syria permit Druse families to meet at the UN buffer zone separating Israel and Syrian forces. The UN has informed Israel that it has agreed to the proposal, Mr. Peres said.

## Dog's British Visit Costs Master \$900

GUERNSEY, Channel Islands, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—A French yachtsman who brought his dog ashore for a few minutes to relieve itself was fined \$900 (900) here today for contravening the British anti-rabies laws.

Pharmaceutical Prof. Raymond Boleuvre, 59, had had the dog vaccinated against rabies in June and, as an expert, he knew it was not dangerous, his lawyer told the court. Britain has imposed steep fines and even jail sentences in an effort to block the spread of rabies from the Continent.

## No German Summit

BERLIN, Aug. 24 (UPI).—The German government has described as "unrealistic" reports that the German minister party general secretary, Erich Honecker, would meet West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

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## tion Shortens Time Available

## ven Key Bills Seen Dead This Session of Congress

By Spencer Rich and Mary Russell

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (WP).—Humphrey-Hawkins "full employment" bill, plus a half-dozen other hotly disputed measures appear dead for this Congress, legislative leaders said yesterday. "I don't think we'll get a bill passed this session," said Humphrey-Hawkins.

He said, however, that he still favors a vote on the House floor on the committee-reported House version of the bill. But floor action appears unlikely in the House as well as the Senate because more than 60 of the 81 Democratic freshmen in the House voted against taking the bill up.

The six others deemed dead for this session are:

• The oil decontrol bill, which would force giant oil companies to divest themselves of retail and other operations. Sen. Mansfield said the measure, which has not been the subject of any action in the House, would simply be a "prolonged head-on collision" in the Senate, using up major periods of time with little chance of ultimate enactment by both chambers and signature by the President.

## use Votes Con on Toxic On Se Chemicals

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (NYT).—House yesterday voted to within three years the passage of a bill to regulate the use of hazardous chemicals, a measure that has been called the "Toxic Substances Control Act."

The bill, which would require the Environmental Protection Agency to regulate the use of hazardous chemicals, and even to ban them, was passed by a vote of 319 to 107.

The bill passed by a vote of 319 to 107. Opponents said that the bill would impose too many restrictions on the chemical industry that it would be almost impossible to pass.

Similar Measure The bill passed by a vote of 319 to 107. Opponents said that the bill would impose too many restrictions on the chemical industry that it would be almost impossible to pass.

John Dingell, M.D., was the other sponsor of the amendment, said that PCB contamination had led federal agencies to advise the public "not to eat the fish from the Hudson River, Lake Ontario, Lake Michigan, Lake Erie and the St. Lawrence River."

The bill would require chemical manufacturers to test their products for 90 days before beginning commercial production of a chemical, and the EPA may impose restrictions on the use of chemicals it deems hazardous.



COOLING IT—Temperatures in the 90s prompted Patty Johnston to ride her horse into the St. Croix River at Afton, Minn. Patty was dumped into the stream when the horse reared.

UPI

## Panel to Review Honor Code

## U.S. Army Secretary Offers Guilty Cadets Grace Period

By James Feron

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (NYT).—Secretary of the Army Martin Hoffmann intervened yesterday in the West Point cheating scandal by offering guilty cadets the chance to reapply for admission after one-year periods of "reflection," preferably on active service as enlisted men.

Testifying before a Senate Armed Services subcommittee, Mr. Hoffmann said it would be a period for the cadet "to mature, reflect upon his desire for a military career and demonstrate his potential for commissioning."

There would be no guarantee that he would be readmitted, although "a large number" would be, he said.



Lester Maddox

## Third Party Expected To Nominate Maddox

CHICAGO, Aug. 24 (AP).—Lester Maddox probably will become the second former Georgia governor to be nominated for president this year, a leader of the American Independent party said today.

Jimmy Carter, who followed Mr. Maddox as governor of Georgia, was nominated last month as the Democratic presidential candidate. The AIP, set up as a vehicle for the 1968 presidential drive of Alabama Gov. George Wallace, opened its three-day nominating convention here Thursday.

Mr. Maddox said yesterday in Washington he is seeking the AIP nomination.

## Coleman Clarifies Concorde Views

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (AP).—Transportation Secretary William Coleman said yesterday that he had not intended to imply a link between the presidential election and a possible decision to permit the Concorde to land in New York in a French radio interview which was broadcast Friday.

Mr. Coleman said in the interview that during three months of test flights at Dulles Airport, the British-French plane has registered noise levels within the anticipated boundaries. "I also feel that after the elections, I will probably land in New York," he told the radio.

In a statement, Mr. Coleman said he used the election reference only as an indication of the date at which the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, which runs Kennedy Airport, may decide to permit the Concorde to operate there.

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## U.S. Colleges Held Unsound Financially

By Lee A. Daniels

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (WP).—Nearly half the colleges and universities in the United States are in a "less than healthy" financial condition and more than 14 per cent—about 300—are sinking toward insolvency, according to a new financial report on U.S. higher education.

The report, based on data for the years 1972-74 from 2,163 of the nation's 3,200 institutions of higher education, found that:

Two-year colleges and publicly funded four-year colleges and universities are better off than private ones; larger institutions are better off than smaller ones; black colleges fare slightly worse than white ones; Religious-affiliated and single-sex colleges generally are in poor condition and colleges in the Far West and Southwest are better off than those in the Northeast.

Fuller Study Set The 20-page report was published today in *Change* magazine, an educational journal.

The study, apparently the most comprehensive and sophisticated yet done on the financial health of U.S. higher education, appears at a time of increasing worry for many educators and students over the burgeoning costs of a college education and the growing deficits of many colleges.

The institutions in the study were grouped in the five categories—healthy, relatively healthy, average, relatively unhealthy and unhealthy. The ratings were based on 16 financial indicators the institutions reported to the Federal Center for Educational Statistics.

Only a quarter of the institutions studied were rated healthy. 19 per cent were relatively healthy, 7 per cent were average, and 34 per cent were relatively unhealthy.

The report noted that although 33 per cent of the black institutions are facing badly financially as compared with 48 per cent of all institutions, "given the historical lack of support for [these] institutions, their relative parity is a tribute to their determination to survive."

## Bishop to Offer Mass in Lille in Defiance of Pope

PARIS, Aug. 24 (AP).—Roman Catholic traditionalist followers of the Most Rev. Marcel Lefebvre said yesterday that he would defy Pope Paul and risk excommunication on Sunday by celebrating mass in Lille, France, his birthplace.

A spokesman for the Pius X Association of Lille said that the mass would be celebrated in the 10,000-seat Lille Sports Palace, despite warnings by the Catholic hierarchy that Archbishop Lefebvre risked excommunication if he went ahead with his plan.

The announcement suggested that the archbishop had decided to reject an offer by the Pope to allow him to resume his priestly functions. The Pope suspended Archbishop Lefebvre on July 24, meaning that he is not permitted to administer the sacraments or read mass.

The newspaper *Le Figaro* quoted Cardinal Gabriel Garrone, prefect of the Vatican's Congregation for Catholic Education, yesterday as saying that the archbishop would "surely be pardoned" if he made a goodwill gesture.

In a statement, Mr. Coleman said he used the election reference only as an indication of the date at which the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, which runs Kennedy Airport, may decide to permit the Concorde to operate there.

## Involving Thinking Patterns

## New Criminal Reform Plan Is Urged by 2 U.S. Experts

By Constance K. D'auvin

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (NYT).—Two psychiatric specialists, convinced that conventional psycho-treatment methods do not reform criminals, are urging an approach that would teach criminals to adopt the thinking patterns of noncriminals.

After extensive work with convicts at a mental health center here, they came to believe that commonly used psychiatric methods actually reinforce criminality by giving a criminal excuse to justify his behavior.

"After psychotherapy, we have produced criminals with insight, but criminals nevertheless," said Dr. Samuel Yochelson, 70, who founded a program for investigating criminal behavior at St. Elizabeth's Hospital here 15 years ago.

He and his assistant, Dr. Stanton Samenow, 34, said that when they applied the same techniques to criminals as they had applied in previous years to "responsible" persons in need of psychotherapy, they were doing nothing to reform the criminals.

"Reason of Insanity" A major feature of their research is the contention that disadvantaged backgrounds and mental illness are not responsible for criminal behavior. Dr. Yochelson rejected the concept of being "not guilty by reason of insanity." He said that "there are mentally ill persons who commit crimes, but every one of them committed the crimes because they are criminals, and happen to be mentally ill also."

"Criminals are not victims, they are victimizers," Dr. Yochelson said in an interview. "They do what they do out of choice, and usually start rebelling in childhood against the idea of being responsible people." They decide early that they are exceptions and do not have to behave in a responsible way, he said.

"Indeed," Dr. Yochelson continued, "the criminal never develops an accurate concept of what family life is, what an education is, what a sense of community is, or what a vocation is."

The two doctors do not seek to determine what causes an individual to develop this sort of personality, and this is where they depart from conventional treatment. Determining causality "is a waste of time," they contend. "Just as with diabetes, the treatment is the same regardless of what causes the condition," Dr. Samenow said.

"Very Reluctant" "Conventional methods, which we practiced and were very reluctant to give up," said Dr. Yochelson, "treated the criminals pretty much as they treated non-criminals," leaving the basic personality unaltered and symptomatic treatment the maladjusted areas "though responsible for the ability to commit crimes." The new method holds criminals' thought patterns responsible for criminality and demands complete change.

Over the years, the doctors worked intensively with about 17 men, spending three hours a day, five days a week for at least a year with each of them. Sometimes they found that working with them in small groups was feasible after the men had committed themselves to the program. They also spent lesser amounts of time with hundreds of other men.

The results of their study, 300,000 pages of documentation, have been distilled into three volumes called "The Criminal Personality." The first volume is a description of what they find to be the criminal personality. Volume Two outlines the treatment to doctors have developed. Volume Three will discuss the "criminal" they consider to be the most difficult to reach: the drug user.

When treatment begins, the doctors do not care to know what crime the subject was convicted of since they insist that criminals think about committing every sort of crime.

"Thinking Errors" The program trains the subject to report his thoughts in the daily three-hour sessions. The subject reports thoughts that may seem to him to be insignificant. The doctors pick out what they call "thinking errors"—attitudes that they cite as responsible for the commission of crime, and describe other ways of thinking to the subject. Lines are then drawn from concrete thoughts to abstract concepts.

It is a time-consuming process. The doctors wrote, "We know of no other task in human behavior as vast as this."

As an example of the way in which a "criminal" thought patterns differ from those of a responsible person, Dr. Samenow offered the following description of the things that would occur to a "criminal" entering a restaurant for a meal. He would notice the position of the cash register, how many people were around the register, the lighting arrangement, how the doors worked; where the office was located in the hope that a safe was present, where security officers were located, if any, and hours of operation. He might also think about which customers he would rob if they were present during a holdup attempt. Dr. Samenow contended, "There are not enough hours in a day to commit all of the thousands of crimes that occur to a criminal."

No More Crime The doctors claim to have a dozen men who now "function impeccably," meaning that they have stopped thinking about and committing crimes.

Publication of the study is too recent to provoke any tested objections to it. It has been received with optimism by some experts in criminology and psychology.

Some experts, however, are skeptical because of a seeming arbitrariness in selecting candidates for the research. Still others are wary of any treatment that seeks to alter basic personality.

The doctors readily admit that their program is not a cure-all; it will not be successful with any "criminal." In an interview, Dr. Samenow explained that the

## U.S. Shifts Fleet Plans, Seeks Alternative to Giant Carriers

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP).—A National Security Council study and a revised five-year program for rebuilding the U.S. fleet both suggest that the age of giant, nuclear-powered aircraft carriers may be drawing to a close.

A summary of the as-yet-incomplete NSC study, sent to Congress recently by Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld, calls for developing alternative means of providing air power at sea. The revised fleet-rebuilding program calls for only one large-deck aircraft carrier, while the original program, sent to Congress last winter, called for two.

While saying the large-deck carrier will play a major role in sea control in the 1990s, the NSC study said that "in view of advancing technology and the high cost of carrier replacement, we must pursue all avenues to find ways to put airpower to sea."

This could mean that the Navy's class carrier proposed by the Ford administration in the defense budget for the coming year, if approved by Congress, will be the last such 44,000-ton giant to be built.

Such carriers, which now cost about \$2 billion apiece, are too costly and have become increasingly vulnerable to advanced Soviet anti-ship missiles, the study said.

While cutting the request for carriers from two to one, the revised rebuilding program submitted by Mr. Rumsfeld calls for an

increase of 153 Navy ships, 42 more than projected in the plan of last winter.

Mr. Rumsfeld wants Congress to restore about \$1.6 billion cut from next year's budget for new ships, especially for the least expensive in two advanced classes—a nuclear-powered strike cruiser and a special type of destroyer designed to carry the Aegis air-defense missile system.

The NSC study said the Aegis would offset a serious deficiency in current weaponry for defending the U.S. fleet against the newer Soviet anti-ship missiles. Nearly half of the additional 42 ships would be patrol frigates, which would battle submarines and shoot down aircraft or missiles aimed at U.S. ships under their escort.

"Flexible Replacement" In regard to its call for "the development of a more flexible replacement" for the big aircraft carriers, the NSC study urges at additional \$85 million to speed up research and development of several new technologies.

These include planes that can take off and land vertically, or on relatively short decks. The first Soviet aircraft carrier, the Kirov, carries such aircraft.

In addition, the study said, the Pentagon should consider "multimission, long-endurance aircraft... that might allow the sea control mission to be conducted from land bases even in the continental United States."

The original plan of last winter carried the price tag of \$35.4 billion. No figure was provided for the expanded program, perhaps because it is still subject to change.

The U.S. fleet now totals 475 ships, the smallest number since before Pearl Harbor in 1941.

Juliana Back in Italy THE HAGUE, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—Queen Juliana of the Netherlands today resumed a holiday in her native land after the government here on a probe into allegations that her husband, Prince Bernhard, took bribes from the Lockheed Aircraft Corp.

## French Horses, Like Citizens, Get ID Cards

PARIS, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—France, whose citizens are probably burdened with more personal identification documents than any other people in Western Europe, has decided to extend the system to horses.

An order in the official gazette today ruled that every horse in France must be classified and given an identity document describing its race, age, name, sex, coat and any other particular features.

The card must also carry names of its sire and dam and, inevitably in this bureaucratic country, a national identification number.

The measure had been demanded by breeders and buyers for years. It is aimed at facilitating sales of horses and tightening controls on breeding. Racehorses, cart horses, ponies, donkeys and mules will all need papers.

subject must be in a state amenable to change, and that a criminal faced with prison is the most likely candidate. It is then that he may be the most discouraged with the life he has been leading. "He has three alternatives at this point," Dr. Samenow explained, "suicide, continuing a life of crime [necessitating a period of incarceration] or entering a program of change."

## Viking-1 Report Dims Prospects Of Life on Mars

PASADENA, Calif., Aug. 24 (AP).—Laboratory report from Viking-1 has increased the odds against finding life on Mars, but scientists say that the possibility still exists. They expressed hope that Viking-2 will have better luck in the search for life at its slightly more favorable landing site.

The report yesterday on data sent to earth from Viking-1 was discouraging. Dr. Klaus Biemann said that Viking was unable to detect any organic material—the carbon-based material that is evidence of life—in the pinch of Martian soil studied in the latest analysis.

"It is certainly difficult to reconcile the absence or very low level of organic material with the presence of appreciable numbers of actively living microorganisms," Dr. Biemann said.

But the biology team leader, Dr. Harold Klein, was unwilling to abandon all hope. "Sure, we feel a lot worse than we did before the results came in," he said in an interview. "But there are models by which you could have microbial organisms in the soil that are below the limit of detection of the instrument."

Viking-1 will not abandon its search for Martian life, because other tests have yielded data that do not rule out life. Viking-2 is to send its robot lander to a touchdown on Sep. 3 in Mars' northern latitudes, about 4,000 miles from the rocky plain that is Viking-1's home.

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MATCHING GRINS—William Lowe of Newark, N.J., had a smile as wide (though less toothy) as that of Jimmy Carter's when the two men met in Plains, Ga.

## Carter Defends Congress, Assails Ford on Vetoes

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 24 (NYT).—Jimmy Carter bluntly responded yesterday to President Ford's re-attacks on Congress by saying the President of irresponsible, short-sighted vetoes that said have "contributed to a less human suffering."

The President's 53 vetoes are taking office two years ago.

the Democratic presidential candidate offered a vigorous defense of Congress, characterizing it as much more attuned to the nation's mood than is Mr. Ford. Speaking before about 1,000 persons at a hotel here, Mr. Carter presented a harsh appraisal of his Republican opponent. The President, Mr. Carter said, has vetoed "about four times as

many bills per year as his predecessor, and to be four times as negative as Mr. Ford's predecessor is a remarkable achievement." "There is something seriously wrong when members of Congress, all of whom were elected by the people, repeatedly pass legislation the country needs, only to have it vetoed by an appointed President," Mr. Carter said.

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## The Strike Weapon

The strike—or work boycott—that the blacks have mobilized in South Africa is having an unequal impact in various parts of that tense region. It has been impressive in Johannesburg, which draws so many of its black workers from Soweto, the present heart of Bantu opposition to apartheid, although even there violence had to be threatened, and used, to prevent black labor from commuting into the city. But there appears to have been little imitation of the Soweto move elsewhere in South Africa.

The strike would seem to be the ultimate weapon of black resistance in South Africa. All of the arguments used by the whites there about their rights to the soil and resources, about the creation of black states around the edges of the country, and about the introduction of white technology into South Africa stumble over the stark fact that South Africa depends, fundamentally, on black labor.

Automation has gone far to bring production into the hands of the skilled and to reduce the number of unskilled. But it cannot mine diamonds or gold, nor can it sweep floors or streets without the help of many workers. Without the black labor force, not only would the South African whites have to perform many tasks which they now feel beneath their dignity, but for all practical purposes they would go out of

business. So, essentially, it is not rioting or terrorism that constitutes the greatest peril for white supremacy—it is the strike.

But the blacks have their own problems with the strike. They are not organized, as workers in white democracies are organized, for bargaining backed by the strike; they fear the loss of a livelihood and they are not as sure of their specific goals as, say, the United Auto Workers in the United States. The general strike, which has always been highly regarded by revolutionaries, has frequently failed in industrialized countries for very similar reasons—it is one thing to strike for higher wages and shorter hours; quite different to bring a whole economy to a grinding halt for broad purposes over which the strikers themselves are in dispute.

So it would seem that South Africa's "work boycott" will fall short of any sweeping gains at this moment. The bits and pieces that the blacks have won in terms of housing ownership, the language question in the schools and the growing awareness of the whites that their rule is founded on shakier ground than they thought, may have taken some of the drive out of black participation in this use of the strike. But the threat remains, and its potential has been demonstrated; changes in South Africa's social, economic and political pattern cannot be halted now.

## Protectionism Exposed

When the United Auto Workers last year protested that heavy unemployment among its members stemmed from the dumping of small foreign cars in the U.S. market at prices lower than they were sold at home, the Treasury Department launched the biggest investigation ever staged under the Anti-Dumping Act. Before it ended, 28 auto manufacturers in eight countries were studied.

The outcome, at a time when U.S. car sales are running at record levels, is a negotiated agreement by makers of five European cars to raise prices slightly on their 1977 models—only one by more than 10 per cent, another by 5 to 10 per cent and three others by merely 1 to 5 per cent. The Treasury wisely did not send the case to the U.S. International Trade Commission for possible assessment of penalty duties against the five—Volkswagen, Volvo, Saab, Renault and Ford Capri. Instead a little-used section of the law was invoked to terminate an investigation that should never have been opened.

The weakness of the complaint was evident from the start in the refusal of the American Automobile Manufacturers Association to join in it. The compact and subcompact section of the U.S. auto industry was prospering and high unemployment clearly was the result of the recession, the energy crisis and reduced consumer interest

then in the large cars Detroit was turning out.

Since then, currency fluctuations and other adjustments have lifted the prices of foreign cars and reduced their sales on the U.S. market. Volkswagen sales dropped by 40 per cent during the first six months of this year—prior to the price increase the Treasury has now negotiated.

Europe's Common Market, which feared another transatlantic trade war, naturally is relieved to have the anti-dumping case against its auto makers liquidated after more than a year of uncertainty, which threw a pall over export planning. But it is not clear that anything has been learned by the increasingly protectionist U.S. trade union movement.

Over the past three decades, world trade liberalization has seen the exports of the industrial countries, including the United States, expand at double the rate of the gross national product. Trade has been one of the biggest sources of employment growth, particularly during the current recession. It is in the interest of labor, as well as the country's overall prosperity, to press ahead with further liberalization of trade rules in the GATT negotiations now under way in Geneva. But those negotiations will come to little if protectionist forces in the United States are given their head.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## U.S. Complacency on Oil

Pledges of U.S. energy independence by 1980 or 1985 resounded from the Nixon White House less than three years ago as the country reeled under the impact of the Arab oil embargo, and long lines at gas stations briefly became a daily trial for millions of Americans. With the embargo and empty gas pumps only fading memories, there seems little public awareness that the United States is more dependent than ever on Middle East crude oil—and therefore more vulnerable to Middle East oil embargo threats. The situation is likely to get worse as the current business recovery continues.

The heavy dependence of the United States on imported oil emerges from these statistics: In the first half of 1976 the United States consumed a daily average of about 16.9 million barrels of oil—6.6 million barrels, or almost 40 per cent of it, imported crude and refined oil. In June alone, a 34 per cent increase in oil imports was the key factor in the creation of a balance-of-trade deficit, following the previous month's surplus.

The role of Middle East oil imports emerges most clearly from the latest statistics on crude oil imports. In the first half of 1976, Saudi Arabia passed Venezuela as the chief source of this country's crude

oil. In the same time span, imports of Arab crude oil increased a million barrels a day over the same period in 1975, and reached 44 per cent of U.S. crude oil imports as against only 29 per cent a year earlier.

These statistics add up to the disconcerting message that a sudden closing of the Arab oil faucets could produce major economic damage in this country within a brief period as production declined and unemployment rose in response to the energy shortfall.

The inescapable conclusion from such figures is that the United States today is exceedingly vulnerable to oil embargo threats. The situation clearly does not justify the current mood of public and official complacency. Neither the Republican Ford administration nor the Democratic-controlled Congress has been willing to confront the facts with measures to stimulate conservation and to encourage the search for energy substitutes for oil.

The absence of an effective policy pushes ever farther into the future any lessening of U.S. dependence on unreliable and politically volatile sources of energy. It gives to Arab oil-producing countries a power over the U.S. economy that constitutes a political as well as economic threat.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

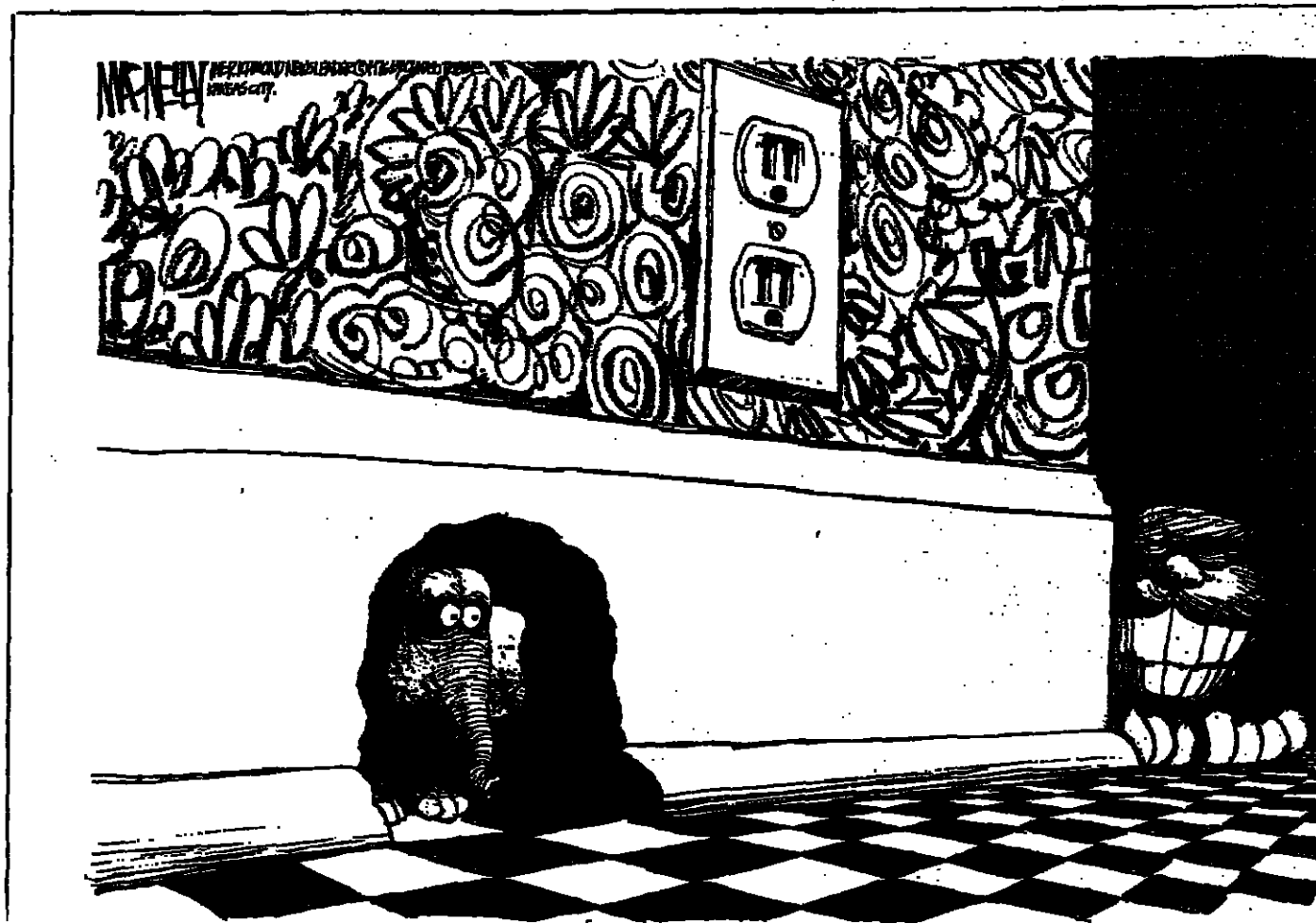
August 25, 1901

BERLIN.—The principle has been established in Germany that a civilian may not contradict an officer of the Prussian Army. The question arose when a Mr. Lissner was sued for libel by a lieutenant of the army over a remark he made to the effect that officers seldom know how to behave themselves. Mr. Lissner completely denied the charge but was convicted by the judge on the grounds that a Prussian officer cannot lie. Many are enraged by the decision, claiming it gives officers carte blanche to sue their enemies, even when no offense has been committed.

#### Fifty Years Ago

August 25, 1886

NEW YORK.—Admirers of Rudolph Valentino, the film star who died yesterday, mobbed the Broadway funeral parlor where his body was lying in state and might be viewed by the public. Nine persons were injured in the crush, which the police found impossible to control. Several women fainted at the sight of his corpse and nearly all wept hysterically while so many floral tributes were laid by his coffin that it was only possible to enter the room with difficulty. Many rumors abound as to the cause of his death, including poisoning by a jealous woman.



## The Best of Ford, the Worst of Connally

By David S. Broder

MADISON, Wis.—In the passage of time and space from the noise and excitement of Kemper Arena in Kansas City to the quiet and cool of this university town, two scenes from the extraordinary final hour of the Republican Convention have grown more vivid in this reporter's mind.

One was the gesture with which President Ford beckoned his defeated rival, Ronald Reagan, to leave the stands and join him on the podium, from which Mr. Ford had just delivered his acceptance speech.

The physical emotion was so right—and so natural—that craning my neck to see the President over the heads of others in the press stand, I was momentarily transfixed.

### Shared Memory

It was not a gesture of command, summoning Reagan from his seat. Neither was it an imploring gesture, begging him for assistance. It was a terribly familiar gesture, but not until a day later did I realize why. It was a gesture from a Midwestern boyhood—a memory this reporter shares with Jerry Ford and Ronald Reagan and Bob Dole.

If you grew up in Grand Rapids or Tampico, Ill., or Russell, Kan., or my hometown of Chicago Heights, you could remember other August evenings when, supper eaten, dishes done, you would be sitting on the front porch, or leaning a ball to your dog on the front lawn. A friend would come strolling down the sidewalk—headed for the movie, or the drug store, or the baseball diamond—and with a croak of his arm invite you to come along. You didn't know what was up, but you knew he was headed toward the action.

That was the way the President beckoned Reagan. And the governor, who in his moment of defeat the night before had finally let his passion for the presidency show through his actor's veneer, could no more resist answering the gesture than he could flub his big scene when he reached the microphone.

It was great theater—and great politics—because it symbolized what is best about Jerry Ford. His instincts in personal relations are so natural, so genuine, his gestures so unforced, that it is impossible to believe him phony. And that belief is what, if anything, will elect him.

### Different Message

But the other riveting memory of the last night carries quite a different message. One prominent Republican did not see the scene just described. John Connally was gone before any of this happened.

He had been sitting in the VIP section a few rows behind the Ford family. His wife, Nellie, was on one side, and Mary Scranton, wife of Ambassador William Scranton, was on the other.

I don't know what kind of company he provided for Mary Scranton, but I imagine it may have been a difficult evening. Every time I glanced over in that direction, Connally looked like a thundercloud. Maybe it was the thought of Dole—his neighbor of the 17th floor of the Meublebach Hotel—getting the phone call from the President that Connally had wanted, or maybe it was something else. But the soul was on Connally's face every time I looked.

Even when he was applauding with big, exaggerated gestures—his hands raised almost to the height of his eyes—the expression never changed. And that, too, stirred a memory. It was the last previous convention Connally had attended, the Democratic Convention in Chicago in 1968.

During all the turmoil in the streets and the hall, Connally had played the role of the enforcer—keeping relentless pressure on Hubert H. Humphrey not to deviate an inch from support of Lyndon Johnson's policies in Vietnam.

At various points, when Humphrey appeared to be wavering

and about to yield to advisers urging him to accept the "peace plank," Connally threatened to withhold the Texas votes or even to place Johnson's name in nomination against Humphrey. Finally, Humphrey caved in. He won the nomination, tied irrevocably to the Johnson record and doomed to defeat.

At that convention, too, there had been talk that Connally hoped for the vice-presidential

nomination. Maybe yes, maybe no. But I remember him that night in Chicago, scowling just as fiercely through Humphrey's acceptance speech as he did through Mr. Ford's the other night. In 1968, he had been sitting in the front row with the Texas delegation. But the look was the same.

I cannot recall what Connally did when Humphrey finished speaking, but I won't soon forget

what happened when Mr. Ford was done. The instant the speech ended, even as the cheering began, Connally grabbed his wife by the elbow and headed for the exit. One second he was there, the next he was gone.

That hasty exit said as much about Connally's attitude toward the convention, the ticket and the President's chances as any one needed to know. And it was not good news for Mr. Ford.

## Improving U.S. Policy Methods

By C. L. Sulzberger

PLAINS, Ga.—Jimmy Carter doesn't pretend the foreign policy planks of either political party represent mandates laying down an international program to be followed by the next elected president. He contends: "No administration can completely adopt the platform drawn up by his party. After all, I didn't control the Democratic Platform Committee. I cannot blindly accept all of it."

"Many things depend on how the world develops. Take the plank that would pledge us to move our Israeli Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. Well, I'll certainly consider that if I'm elected. But I can't commit myself ahead of time. I'll have to look into the idea—and its possible consequences—against the prevailing situation. And the same thing applies on other planks."

But there are matters either unmentioned or only touched upon in the Democratic platform on which Carter has already taken a personal position he intends to carry out—if the voters give him the chance. Among these is a determination to remove our diplomatic representation abroad from the U.S. political spoils system.

"If I am elected you can depend

on that," he told me. "When I took a European trip some time ago, only a small percentage of our ambassadors were trained, competent people. I am and have been disgusted by this. I know of cases where we are represented by ambassadors who don't speak the language or know the country to which they are assigned but only got the assignment through political influence at home."

"That will terminate. You know Dean Rusk recently told me that one year 16,000 young people applied for foreign service examinations and only 110 were accepted. Think how tough that is. Anyone who survives such competition must have considerable quality and shouldn't be required to serve under an incompetent."

In contemplating lacunae in U.S. foreign policy methods and goals, Carter assessed other shortcomings. He thought the United States had waited much too long and not gone far enough in appreciating the relationship between black African national aspirations and this country's actual racial composition. He added:

"In a heterogeneous nation like ours with a population of mixed origins we should have a great advantage in dealing with many

lands. There is growing commitment among U.S. black leaders to strengthen bilateral relations with black African countries. Intellectuals have been traveling increasingly in Africa to study that continent's problems."

"It is obvious we must improve relations with virtually all developing nations. We must heal old relationships that now exist and, bilaterally, seek out our common goals. If we should ever have to face a future war—which everyone hopes will never be the case—our links and our trade with Third World countries would be vital. Yet right now we can't get more than 20 per cent of them to support us in international forums."

"We should be doing much better. We ourselves have been through the process of harmonizing opportunities among the races in our country—professional, educational, political, business. This experience should give us the opportunity to use our knowledge and aid much more effectively."

Obviously Carter doesn't pretend to have specific answers to all questions facing the United States as its third century commences. He is admittedly uncertain about the phenomenon of so-called "Euro-Communism"—the Western Marxist parties approaching political power, as in Italy. He fears the latter may have "divided loyalties" between their own nations and the Soviet Union. He would like to help, if possible, to strengthen non-Marxist democratic movements in such lands but eschews U.S. "attempts to dominate" them or to "subvert nondemocratic groups" and wouldn't withdraw support from Western governments including Communists, thereby driving them toward Moscow.

### Taiwan Problem

Acknowledging that he is not yet in any position to have an opinion on whether Washington should de-recognition Taiwan in order to have full relations with Peking, he insists we must "honor our commitments" to the former. "But I don't know what private undertakings have been given."

On another delicate point, I asked Carter if he didn't think it would be wise to exchange ambassadors with the Vatican, acknowledging it as a temporal state as well as religious center. After all, I remarked, Egypt, Turkey, Algeria and Japan had opted to do this—and their own Catholic populations are minimal compared to ours.

"I have no objection to that," he replied. "Personally I have no objection to such a move."

## Letters

### Seveso and Abortion

The accident at the Swiss-owned chemical plant near Seveso, Italy, once more raises the moral questions of abortion in order to save the health of the mother. And once again the Catholic Church has repeated its stand to defend the "right to life" of those unborn. There are difficulties in this particular situation that make an already complex moral and social problem more complicated. The accident at Seveso was not a natural occurrence and, therefore, cannot be expected to have natural consequences. The world has already seen the tragedy of radiation-caused malformations and the results of toxic chemicals altering life. Ours is a technical age where such accidents are an unfortunate occurrence though ultimately overlooked or pushed aside, and business resumes as usual. There have been similar incidents in the past and likely to be more in the future.

But the effects of such technological accidents do not simply end there. For now those who are naturally deformed can be kept, almost as unnaturally, alive. Certainly no one would advocate a return to the Spartan practice of leaving the weak and undesirable children on a mountainside to be eaten by animals. But such is the state of our society: hovering between barbaric incompetence and self-destruction, yet capable of creating a Brave New World where human liabilities are neatly swept away, (i.e. abortion).

For many, the thought of a Brave New World, like Hitler's dream for a Master Race, is a nightmare of mechanization. Yet such tragedies as Seveso repeat themselves and the world is faced with the problem of coping with a technology that deforms human beings and then keeps them alive beyond what could be considered their natural life span.

The attempt of the Archbishop of Milan, Giovanni Cardinal Colombo, to find volunteers who will adopt the unwanted children, is a noble effort in an area too often

neglected by the church. The church's stand against abortion in defense of the principle of "right to life" is a commendable one. Such a conviction, however, implies an equal concern for the quality of life as well, for the physical and mental well-being of the parents and children. There is a serious problem in Seveso, one which would seem to require more responsible, effective action than "distributing anti-abortion leaflets in local churches." For life, as the Vatican well knows, does not end at birth.

JOHN E. BOWEN,  
Badgastein, Austria.

### People Queries

Samuel Justice's People column (Herald, Aug. 19) contained two items of great personal interest to me.

Could Mr. Justice find out from Mayor Beane whether, when he briefed two French administrators on "how New York delivers services to its residents," he told them how he closed City University at exam time and how he suppressed teachers' salaries?

Will you tell Mr. Demos that I wish him luck for providing \$50,000 for Eldridge Cleaver's bail? I made a more modest contribution the first time round, before Cleaver jumped bail and went to Algeria where he relieved himself of vicious anti-Semitic declarations. It was, you might say, an exhilarating experience to see him thus "assume a useful place in society." It is true, however, that I had not prayed for him.

JOHN REWALD,  
Mantoloking, France.

### Hurrah for '76

Hurrah for 1976. At last the American people have a real presidential choice. Not an "anti-choice." Not a nothing choice. Not a lesser-of-two-evils choice. But a real choice between two good leaders, either of them could become a great American president. Hurrah for 1976!

FICKETT LUMPKIN,  
London.

## Rhodesia: Is U.S. Plan A Last Hope?

By Evans and Novak

WASHINGTON.—The State Department is considering a U.S. support for a desperate last hope plan, backed by a "to influential Rhodesian blacks and whites, to attempt quick black majority rule in Rhodesia without mass killings in an all-out guerrilla war and without risk of white economic resources and skills."

The heart of the plan is a term of rich economic resources, persuade the country's "to whites to stay in Rhodesia and black-majority rule."

The hour is late and the stakes are high. Any compromise is posed by a desperately poor black guerrilla leader who would guarantee anything, including the lives of his own people, in exchange for dominating Prime Minister Smith's government who resists by promising never to give an inch.

Nevertheless, the plan is based by one key faction in the African National Congress, who represents most of the country's 6 million blacks, and by a small influential group of whites who hope ultimately to convince Smith. Unlikely though the plan's chances are, high U.S. officials take it seriously enough to consider backing it with money and prestige as the only alternative to bloody tragedy.

Behind the plan is the conviction that black rule is inevitable and will come in one of two ways: from Communist-supported guerrilla war destroying a white-controlled economic structure; or from black-white cooperation preserving the benefits of an extraordinarily rich economy—for the new black government and for whites who are persuaded to remain by economic rewards. The former avenue is overwhelming probability today.

If this trend continues, black Africa committed to a military solution in Rhodesia, a Western position in southern Africa will be threatened. The defeat of the United States and Western Europe when power was seized by Soviet-backed nationalists in Angola last year did not approach the political potency of a Communist-backed victory in Rhodesia.

### Consortium

To avoid that calamity, plan now under scrutiny here is a Western consortium, headed by the United States, to guarantee Rhodesian whites on two main points: first, no expropriation without fair compensation, second, the right of whites to retain proportionally more assets in the country the longer they stayed.

One new political factor gives the plan an almost desperate urgency: the rising power of black nationalist guerrilla leaders, trained, equipped and supplied, Peking or Moscow-bloc Communists. The military men are merging the political leadership of the two main nationalist fronts: ZANU (the Zimbabwe African National Union) and ZAPU (Zimbabwe African People's Union).

The guerrilla leaders will total power and military rule the black politicians will have much different objectives: the right of blacks to vote and elect to take majority power, with whites remaining as a vital force in the economy.

As black nationalist pressure shifts more and more toward military solutions, political progress obviously gets much more difficult. Nevertheless, the alternative to political progress in Rhodesia is a long, mutually destructive war.

Unlike Africa's ex-colonies under black rule, no outside power can call the political tune for Rhodesia as Portugal called for Angola, unilaterally ending its rule and granting independence.

To the contrary, Rhodesian military probably can withstand guerrilla attacks for at least five years. No expert doubts the war. A political compromise Rhodesia will fight until the last bullet has been fired or the last white killed, to preserve a social and economy built by a handful of white settlers.

It may be too much to hope that any sensible plan still has time to win political backing given the racial passions in southern Africa today. But without it, the outcome is racial war, which could send its sparks beyond Rhodesia. That is why cool-headed officials in Washington are willing to study any thing with even a slim chance of averting the catastrophe.

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**VANTAGES**—Reportedly this double-bassoon made Munich craftsman Karl Paetzold in a quadrangular sign is easier to play, has wider range of overtones and is cheaper to construct than a conventional instrument with multiple curves and round sections.

## the Dalai Lama's Refuge, Sorry Behind Quiet Facade

By Henry Kamm

**DHARMSALA, India (NYT)**—Only a five-mile drive over a winding succession of hairpin curves from Dharamsala to upper Dharamsala, but on arrival a visitor has the feeling of having left India behind. The upper town is the seat of another, a mythical, country is the Tibet that never is, the temporal and eternal realm of the Dalai Lama, 14th reincarnation of Buddhist deity, who has fled from Tibet's over the border and But of the 6 million Tibetans today, only about 80,000 live under his sway.

Behind the Dalai Lama's residence, a bungalow above upper Dharamsala, the thinking of the country is the Tibet that never is, the temporal and eternal realm of the Dalai Lama, 14th reincarnation of Buddhist deity, who has fled from Tibet's over the border and But of the 6 million Tibetans today, only about 80,000 live under his sway.

This view is denied by the Tibetan government in exile, which, conquered the Tibetan territory in 1950 and placed the territory's integration into China after putting an uprising nine years later. Dalai Lama fled here.

formed a government in which is recognized by no not even his Indian hosts, a generosity in affording 60,000 refugees guests hospital and help is thankfully accepted here. About 15,000 others in Nepal and are scattered in

## of James Olds es; Authority on nction of Brain

**SADENA, Calif., Aug. 24**—James Olds, 54, Bing professor of biology at the California Institute of Technology, here Saturday of unknown as while swimming during a don at Laguna Beach.

ternationally known in his for his explanation of how brain functions, Prof. Olds ved widespread recognition in his career for his discovery of "pleasure centers" in brains of rats—a significant toward explaining the physical events underlying mo-

member of the National Acad- of Sciences, Prof. Olds was recipient of the 1976 \$25,000 ay Prize for outstanding work in field.

**Paul Jankowski**  
**UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 24 (AP)**—The UN yesterday announced the death of Paul Jankowski, 54, of Poland, for 29 years member of the UN secretariat. Since 1971 he had been deputy director of the radio and visual division of the UN Office of Public Information. He spoke English, French and Russian as well as Polish and had an editor in the language department of Polish radio before joining the UN staff in 1965.

**Jenoe Kenessey**  
**UDAPEST, Aug. 24 (AP)**—Hungarian composer Jenoe Kenessey, 71, died after a prolonged illness, the Hungarian news agency MTI reported yesterday. He was conductor of Budapest's Opera between 1929 and his retirement in 1965.

## Refugees Can Return Guadeloupe Town

**QUINTE-A-PIERRE, Guade-** loupe, Aug. 24 (AP)—About 1,200 people of the village of Vieux-les-Bains, who were evacuated last week to avoid danger from an eruption of the Soufriere volcano, have been told they can return today, the local prefect announced.

He said the decision was made because the situation at the volcano is stationary, with no indication of an imminent eruption. Earth tremors are continuing, however, with 186 ordered yesterday.

## SALZBURG Making It Up To Mozart

By David Stevens

**SALZBURG (NYT)**—The Salzburg Festival handsomely atoned for a lot of neglect this year with a new production of "La Clemenza di Tito"—Mozart's late opera seria, ignored by the festival since 1949—staged and designed by Jean-Pierre Ponnelle and superbly conducted by James Levine, the New York Metropolitan's young musical director.

Indeed, this work, overflowing with musical riches adorning a static and tangled libretto in a genre already moribund when Mozart tackled it, has been enjoying a lively renaissance in recent years. Ponnelle staged it brilliantly five years ago in the tiny rooco Cuvillies Theater in Munich, where it was revived in this year's festival. The Vienna Festival featured a successful staging in May—coincidentally, with New York's other opera director, the City Opera's Julius Rudel, conducting. Ponnelle also mounted it for his Mozart cycle in Cologne, Covent Garden has had a hit with it in recent seasons, and the Aix Festival took a less successful shot at it a couple of summers ago.

Ponnelle was not just repeating himself here, the guarantee of that being that this production was given in the broad stone setting of the Felsenreitschule, and here Ponnelle the designer triumphed with a baroque vision of Roman antiquity. The centerpiece was a huge Arch of Titus, already decaying and vine-covered, surmounted by a huge Imperial coat of arms. A set of doors in the archway opened at times for comings and goings, and to reveal a palace interior and other backgrounds in perspective scenery.

**Arcades**  
The stage's triple layer of arcades was extended, in a perfect bit of plastic surgery, so that they balanced each side of the arch. The openings provided stations for the dramatically lit but immobile chorus, peepholes through which the burning of the Capitol was suggested or, closed, made an austere stone backdrop for the front of the stage, which was broken up into two levels.

But the width of the stage posed problems that stage-director Ponnelle did not entirely overcome. Since he deliberately renounced choral movement, a heavy burden was thrown on the movements of the six characters. The director splintered the abstract formality of opera seria to a vocabulary of ultra-romantic and expressionist gesturing. The result was sometimes a mismatch, varying from pertinent and psychologically revealing ensemble scenes to a lot of pointless rushing back and forth in the arena.

**Personal Triumph**  
He was rescued by the musicians, just as Mozart rescued the confusions of the libretto with music of expressive depth. Levine, conducting opera for the first time at Salzburg, won unanimous praise, and rightly so. His tempos were beautifully judged and weighed against each other, the whole performance was informed by an expressive equilibrium between drive and tenderness, the recitatives—both accompanied and secco (harpsichord and cello)—were crisp and springy, and the Vienna Philharmonic and State Opera chorus performed with alert precision and involvement.

## ON THE ARTS AGENDA

The France Musique network of Radio France will mark the return from summer vacations with a special 24-hour schedule during the weekend nights of Aug. 27, 28 and 29. The uninterrupted program will include classical and romantic orchestral and chamber works, operatic excerpts and two sequences of jazz classics.

Herbert von Karajan will conduct and the 12 cellists of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra will be the principal performers in the world premiere of Gerhard Wimberger's "Playa" for 12 solo cellos, winds and percussion, Aug. 27 in the Large Festspielhaus in Salzburg. The concert, in the program of the Salzburg Festival, will be completed by works of Mozart, Debussy and Ravel. The Berlin Philharmonic and Karajan will end the festival's concert program Aug. 29 with Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, with Anna Tomova-Sintov, Agnes Baltsa, Peter Schreier and José van Dam as the vocal quartet.

While the Paris Opéra is performing in New York and Washington during September, the Paris season will open Sept. 15 at the Salle Favart (ex-Opéra Comique) with a ballet program comprised of Bournonville's "Konservatorium" and "Napoli" divertissement, both staged by Hans Bunnau, the pas de six from Saint-Léon's "Vivandière," and pas de deux from Marie Taglioni's "Papillon," both staged by Pierre Lacotte. Ashley Lawrence will conduct the program, scheduled for almost nightly performances, Sundays excepted, through Sept. 29.



A scene from the Salzburg Festival production of "La Clemenza di Tito."

sonal triumph, singing radiantly and expressively in her seamless, bright-toned mezzo, and fervently portraying the emotionally vacillating, sexually ambiguous character—despite spending a fair part of the evening on bended knee vainly trying to kiss the hand of the venomous Vitellia or of his imperial friend.

The Vitellia was Carol Neblett, whose tall, striking good looks and extravagant stage presence were exploited by Ponnelle in a characterization that incorporated elements of Lady Macbeth and Elektra—to the point that her

final repentance for trying to incite the murder of Titus could no longer be convincing. This had its effect on her singing in a ferociously difficult part, which was wild and strident as often as it was impressive.

Werner Hollweg sang well and acted with subtlety, no small feat in a character who changes his mind about whom he is going to marry three times in the first act, and he actually was convincing in making Titus a man whose unrelenting cleanness is a product of will and not weakness. Catherine Malfitano and Anne

Howells were vocally attractive and dramatically apposite as the second couple of Servilia and Annius, while Kurt Rydl was an authoritative Publius.

Despite some of its wayward aspects, this production should be around for a while at Salzburg and go a long way to fixing "Tito" in the international repertory, where it belongs. It was interesting, too, to have it in the festival program at the same time as Mozart's other mature encounter with opera seria, "Idomeneo," in the 1973 production conducted by Karl Böhm.

## Major Theological Collection

## U.S. Library Moves South

By Kenneth A. Briggs

**NEW YORK (NYT)**—Packed in 10,000 cartons, one of the most prized collections of theological literature in the United States is being shipped by truck this month from New England to the Deep South.

The 900-mile transfer of 240,000 books, pamphlets and periodicals over the next two weeks is a result of a \$1.75-million transaction between the interdenominational Hartford Seminary Foundation, in Hartford, Conn., and Emory University, a United Methodist institution in Atlanta.

Librarians rate the collection among the top five theological libraries in the United States, alongside those of Yale, Harvard, Princeton and the Union Theological Seminary.

**Luther's Work**  
Included in the library is what experts regard as the finest assortment in North America of rare early works of the Reformation leader Martin Luther.

Hartford's reluctant decision to sell stemmed from a proposal, adopted in 1972, to shift the focus of the seminary from training church workers to continuing education for the clergy.

The acquisition by Emory gives its seminary, the Candler School of Theology, an immediate increase in prestige and affords the South its first major center for historical theological research.

**Community Support**  
Candler's dean, Dr. James Levey, said support from the Atlanta community had made the purchase possible. Of the \$3 million required for the project, he

explained, \$2.35 million has already been provided by foundations, many in the Atlanta area, and the remainder is expected to be paid without resort to university funds.

Founded in 1914, Candler has 500 students. Enrollment has risen 30 per cent in five years. Women compose 80 per cent of the total, and 80 per cent are United Methodist.

The move is seen by many as a sign of the growing economic and theological strength of the Southeast and represents another aspect of the increasing impact of the Sunbelt on the nation's life.

## DIAMONDS

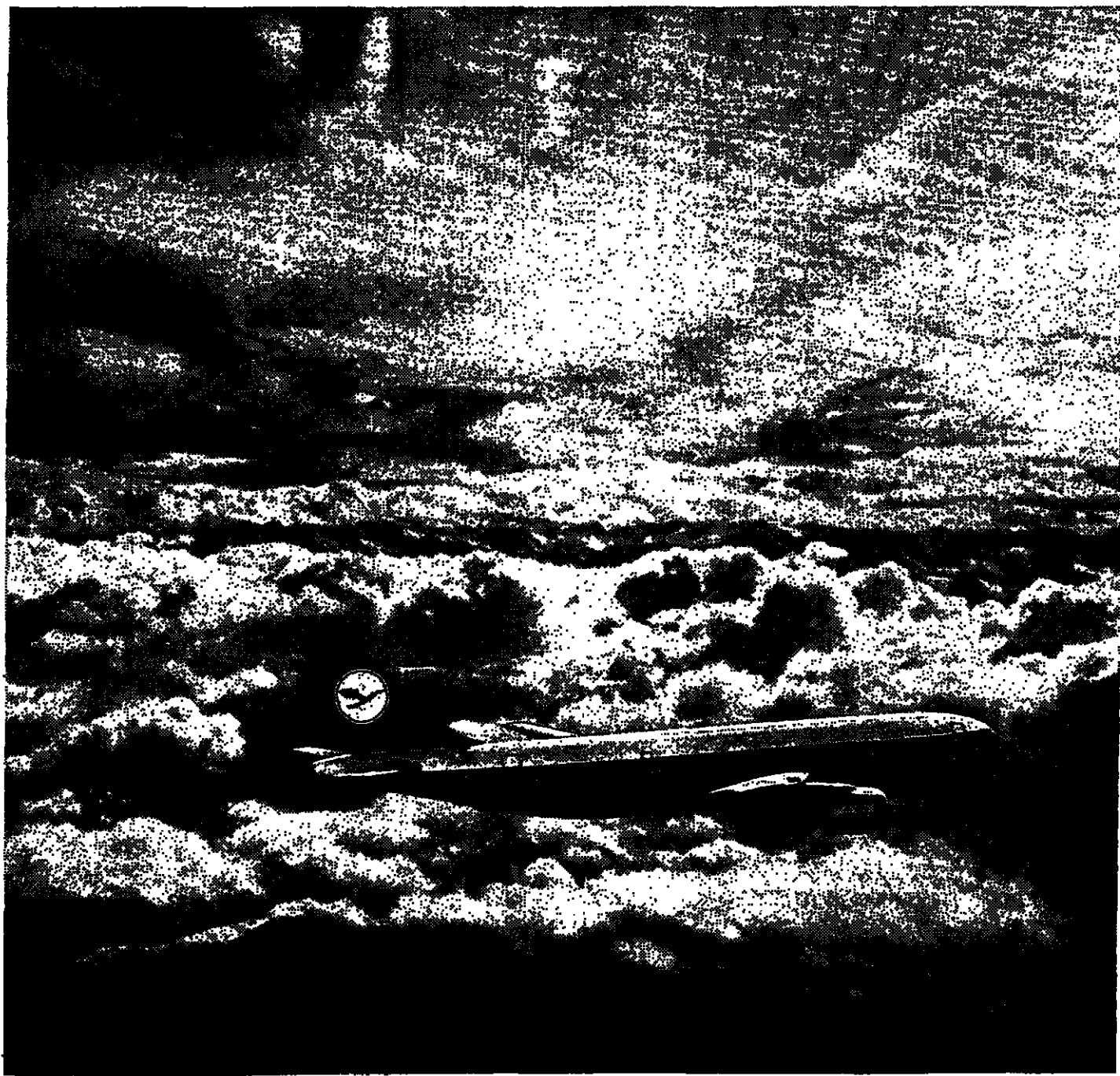
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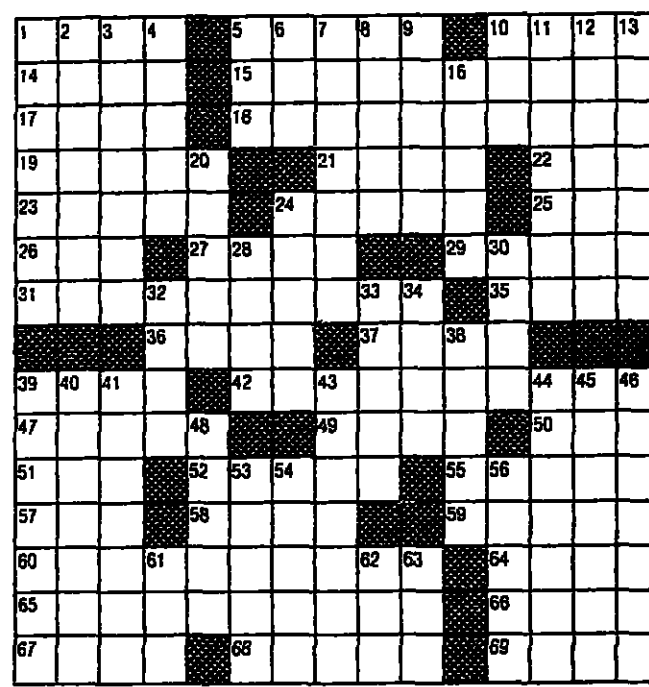






## CROSSWORD—Edited by Will Weng

- ACROSS**
- Complain
  - Embroidery
  - Strike-breaker
  - Biblical character
  - Notwithstanding
  - Coffee
  - Sober one
  - Odorous
  - Tableland
  - Gershwin
  - Hermit
  - Headwear
  - Comeo part
  - Eur. country
  - N.C. college
  - Kind of fright
  - Entrenched
  - Genesis
  - character
  - Store-counter sign
  - Tilt
  - Edible tubers
  - Make an impression
  - Derby entries
  - River to the Baltic
- DOWN**
- No soap
  - Age
  - Kind of hanger
  - Belgian port
  - Return for Ashe
  - Old French measure
  - Restaurant customer
  - Extensively
  - Father
  - Teapot
  - Moslem priest
  - Depos: Abbr.
  - Bore lambs
  - Distant: Prefix
  - Ornamental headband
  - Mobile home
  - Enticed
  - Former
  - Kind of water
  - Ultra
  - Climb
  - Charlotte
  - Santa
  - made
  - (succeeds)
  - Certain records
  - Wind dir.
  - Kind of sack



## WEATHER

ALGAEVE	C	F	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	23	73	Cloudy
ANKARA	21	70	Cloudy
ATHENS	23	73	Cloudy
BEIRUT	22	80	Clear
BELGRADE	22	72	Clear
BERLIN	24	73	Clear
BRUSSELS	23	73	Clear
BUDAPEST	22	72	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	26	79	Clear
COPENHAGEN	25	77	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	28	82	Clear
DUBLIN	21	70	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	17	63	Clear
FLORENCE	23	77	Clear
FRANKFURT	23	77	Clear
GENEVA	23	73	Clear
HELSINKI	23	73	Clear
ISTANBUL	21	70	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	27	81	Clear
LISBON	24	76	Cloudy
LONDON	23	73	Clear
LOS ANGELES	17	62	Fog

MADRID	C	F	Overcast
MILAN	24	76	Cloudy
MONTREAL	16	61	Clear
MOSCOW	11	52	Showers
MUNICH	28	82	Clear
NEW YORK	23	73	Clear
NICE	23	73	Cloudy
OSLO	25	77	Clear
PARIS	23	73	Clear
PRAGUE	22	72	Clear
ROME	25	77	Cloudy
SOFIA	16	61	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	26	78	Clear
TEHRAN	27	80	Clear
TEL AVIV	20	68	Clear
TUNIS	27	81	Clear
VIENNA	21	70	Clear
WARSAW	21	70	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	29	84	Clear
ZURICH	22	72	Clear

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canada at 1700 GMT; others at 1300 GMT.)

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

## ADVERTISEMENT

Aug. 24, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—irregularly.

ALGAEVE	C	F	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	23	73	Cloudy
ANKARA	21	70	Cloudy
ATHENS	23	73	Cloudy
BEIRUT	22	80	Clear
BELGRADE	22	72	Clear
BERLIN	24	73	Clear
BRUSSELS	23	73	Clear
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(r) Japan Growth Fund.....	\$17.25	DM - Deutsche Mark; " - Ex-divi-
(d) Japan Selection Fund.....	\$53.06	dend; ? - New; N.A. - Not available;
(w) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$18.45	BF - Belgian francs; LF - Luxem-
		bourg francs; SF - Swiss francs;
		+ - Offer prices; a - Asked; b -
JARDINE FLEMING		







